

The Global Newspaper
Edited in Paris
Printed Simultaneously
in Paris, London, Zurich,
Hong Kong, Singapore,
The Hague and Marseille
WEATHER DATA APPEAR ON PAGE 18
No. 31,669

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post
ZURICH, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1984

Algeria	6.00 Dhs.	Israel	1.500	Malawi	100 Kw.
Argentina	100 P.	Italy	1.700 Lit.	Mexico	1.000 Pes.
Australia	1.00 A.	Japan	100 Yen	Norway	100 Kr.
Belgium	40 B.F.	Korea	100 Won	Poland	100 Zl.
Canada	1.00 C.	Spain	100 Ptas.	Portugal	100 Esc.
Denmark	100 Kr.	Sweden	100 Kron.	Romania	100 Lei.
France	100 F.	Switzerland	100 Fr.	Soviet Union	100 Rub.
Germany	1.00 M.	Taiwan	100 N.T.	Thailand	100 Baht.
Greece	100 Dr.	U.S.A.	1.00 D.	Turkey	100 Liras.
Holland	100 G.	U.K.	1.00 £	Yugoslavia	100 D.
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ESTABLISHED 1887

Dutch Get Tough With Brokerages

Investment Scandals Prompt Calls To Tighten Relatively Loose Rules

By Bob Hagerty
International Herald Tribune

AMSTERDAM — From the outside, Trier Investments Ltd. looked like a small fortress. The firm rented luxury office space in a building overlooking the Amstel River and collected letters from all over the world, most of them containing checks. A television camera mounted outside the door peered at visitors. A uniformed guard turned away those who were unwelcome.

But the guard was absent early last Thursday afternoon, when the Amsterdam police moved in to seize Trier's records and haul them away in a van. The six women who worked in the office surrendered without resistance.

With such police raids and emergency legislation announced late last month, the Netherlands is getting tough with dubious salesmen of investments. The government is reacting to howls from investors separated from their savings by glib sellers of commodities, securities, real estate and investment funds. To the Trier case alone, a police official estimated that investors may have lost at least \$200 million.

The Dutch are also reacting to a realization that the dozens of scandals involving fringe dealers could smear the reputations of respectable Dutch banks and stockbrokers. Shortly before the legislation was announced, Arie Gerla, director of a shareholder-protection group, made headlines by warning that Amsterdam was becoming "the slum of the international securities market."

"Holland up to now has been a paradise for dubious investment dealers, a senior Dutch police official said.

Setting up an investment promoter in the Netherlands is far easier than in most other advanced countries. Like all companies, a would-be stock or commodity dealer needs clearance from the government to open a business, but that is usually no more than a formality. There is no need for a special

U.S. Urges Acceptance Of Missiles

Dutch, Belgians Asked by Shultz To Back Cruise

By John M. Goshko
Washington Post Service

BRUSSELS — Secretary of State George P. Shultz urged Belgian and Dutch leaders on Wednesday to proceed with deployment of U.S. medium-range cruise missiles. U.S. officials said that Mr. Shultz, in separate meetings with Prime Minister Wilfried Martens of Belgium and Foreign Minister Hans van den Broek of the Netherlands, argued that this would strengthen his position who meets the Soviet foreign minister, Andrei A. Gromyko, in Geneva next month to discuss arms control negotiations.

Under the 1979 NATO decision to station 572 U.S. cruise and Pershing-2 missiles in Western Europe, Belgium and the Netherlands each are to deploy 48 cruise missiles.

However, strong resistance from domestic anti-nuclear forces has made the two governments reluctant to move ahead with the deployments, scheduled to begin next year.

U.S. officials contend that it is very important for Belgium and the Netherlands to follow the example of the three other members of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization — Britain, West Germany and Italy — that already have begun deploying the missiles.

Otherwise, the United States argues, it will be more difficult to convince the Soviet Union that NATO is united in its resolve to carry out deployment if the Russians do not cower in meaningful arms control talks.

Mr. Shultz underscored that point in a talk with reporters on Wednesday while flying from Britain to Brussels for the beginning of the winter meeting of NATO foreign ministers. He said:

"It is harmful if undertakings are not adhered to. If the Soviets can get away without giving up anything, that is discouraging to negotiations."

The Dutch government decided in June to delay a deployment commitment in the hope that new negotiations will lead to missile reduction.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)



Residents of Bhopal, India, evacuating the city by train after officials announced that they would start operations Sunday to neutralize toxic gas at the Union Carbide Corp. plant.

Plans to Cleanse Gas Plant Cause Bhopal Exodus

The Associated Press

BHOPAL, India — Fearing a new leak of the poison gas that killed more than 2,000 people, thousands fled Bhopal on Wednesday after the government announced plans to neutralize remaining toxic material in a Union Carbide Corp. plant.

Arun Singh, the chief minister of Madhya Pradesh state, said that 15 metric tons (16.5 short tons) of stored methyl isocyanate at the Union Carbide pesticide plant, where the leak occurred, would be neutralized by converting it into

U.S. Study Backs 'Nuclear Winter' Fears

By Boyce Rensberger
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — A research arm of the National Academy of Sciences, the most prestigious U.S. scientific body, has backed the theory that a nuclear war could drastically alter the Earth's climate, plunging the Northern Hemisphere into a freezing darkness, or "nuclear winter."

A nuclear exchange involving half the arsenals of the world's two biggest powers, the academy said Tuesday, could put enough dust and smoke into the atmosphere to blot out the sun for six to 20 weeks.

If the war occurred in spring or summer, it said, the loss of sunlight could cause temperatures throughout most of North America and Eurasia to fall by 18 to 45 degrees Fahrenheit (from 10 to 25 Celsius).

Although the report added little to the nuclear winter scenario that individual scientists have been describing for more than a year, it strengthened the theory's technical foundation and gave it the American scientific establishment's most visible stamp of authority.

The report was commissioned in 1983 by the Defense Department after scientists began speculating

Ethiopia Asks Aid in Relocating 1.5 Million People

By Blaine Harden
Washington Post Service

ADDIS ABABA, Ethiopia — The government of Ethiopia has sharply increased its estimate of the number of people threatened by famine and called for massive international support for its plan to relocate about 1.5 million people from the northern highlands to more fertile land in the southwest.

In a meeting Tuesday with representatives of donor nations, the government also used harsh language to scold the non-Communist world for what it called apathy and neglect in responding to Ethiopia's current tragedy.

Officials of the Marxist military government said that 7.75 million Ethiopians now are threatened by famine — a figure 1.3 million higher than was estimated two months ago.

Discussion of the plan to relocate 1.5 million northern Ethiopians by flying and trucking them to the south marked the first time the government has sought support for its resettlement plan. The plan has provoked widespread skepticism among Western donors.

Many Western diplomats, all of whom insisted on anonymity for fear of angering the Ethiopian government, said they suspected that the resettlement program might be motivated as much by security fears as by humanitarian concern. Many of the peasants who Ethiopia wants to move live in the mountainous Tigray province, the area involved in a 10-year guerrilla insurgency. The Tigre rebels claim control of 85 percent of the province.

It is widely acknowledged that large stretches of farmland in the northern part of the country have been ruined by poor farming practices, erosion and four years of drought. But Western donor nations question whether the resettlement is indeed "voluntary," as the Ethiopian government insists.

They also suspect that the plan may be moving too fast to adequately provide food, housing and medical care to the destitute highlanders who are arriving at a rate of more than 2,000 a day to begin new lives on previously uninhabited land.

In attacking the non-Communist countries for not addressing the



A group of boys scrape the last food from a bowl in Fudy, in Ethiopia's northern province of Eritrea, where a continuing guerrilla war is hampering the distribution of food supplies.

Mauritanian President Overthrown While at French-African Meeting

Agence France-Press

NOUAKCHOTT, Mauritania — President Mohammed Khouna Ould Haidera of Mauritania was overthrown in a coup Wednesday while he was out of the country, the government radio reported.

Lieutenant Colonel Haidalla had attended the French-African summit conference in Bujumbura, Burundi, that ended Wednesday. The radio said Colonel Maouya Ould Sidi Ahmed Taya, who had been deposed as prime minister and defense minister in March, had taken power.

No violence was reported in the takeover. The Mauritania radio said the situation in the capital was calm but guns had been placed in front of armed forces headquarters.

Congolese radio, monitored in Kinshasa, said Colonel Haidalla arrived Wednesday in the Congolese capital of Brazzaville.

It was the third successful coup in Mauritania since the country gained independence from France in 1960. The country is in Africa's impoverished Sahel region on the fringe of the Sahara Desert. Mauritania had an estimated population of two million in 1980.

The capital, Nouakchott, on the Atlantic coast, has 450,000 people, many of them living in tents and shantytowns.

Colonel Taya, who declared himself president, announced a nation-



Edwin Meese 3d is expected to be confirmed and take over the U.S. Justice Department soon. Story, Page 3.

- A Beirut car-bombing killed at least three persons and an artillery duel continued in the nearby mountains. Page 2.
 - The pilot of the hijacked Kuwait jet praises the Iranian authorities. Page 2.
 - The incidence of AIDS has doubled in San Francisco, and officials there said heterosexuals faced some risk. Page 3.
- BUSINESS/FINANCE**
- A Paris court said it would proceed with liquidation of Creusot-Loire, the French engineering group. Page 13.

Twin-Engine Flights Across Atlantic Set

By Richard Witkin
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Trans World Airlines has said it plans to begin the first twin-engine air service across the Atlantic by an American airline in April.

The nonstop daily flights, one to Paris and one to Frankfurt, are to originate in St. Louis, TWA's main traffic hub. The airline said Tuesday that it would use Boeing 767 airliners, with several improvements for greater safety, such as a fourth power generator and a third fire-suppression unit in the cargo bays.

Current U.S. government rules basically require twin-engine airlines to fly within 60 minutes of an airport that would be suitable for landing in case of emergency. TWA announced the flights in expectation of prompt final approval of a modification that would allow airlines to apply to increase the limit to 90 or 120 minutes.

The proposed changes have been endorsed by the Federal Aviation Administration, which lays down rules for airlines' operation, and are awaiting the signature of Elizabeth Hanford Dole, the secretary of transportation.

U.S. airline operators pressing for the rule change have argued that the savings in fuel consumption would be substantial and that the twin-jets could operate no less safely than the three- and four-engine jumbo jets now used.

TWA officials said they would proceed with trans-Atlantic twin-engine service even if the carrier had to abide by the existing rule. This would require veering farther north into the Arctic to come closer to airports in Greenland and Iceland. But the officials emphasized that the direct routing would yield greater economy.

The advantage of the twin-engine 767s, which TWA will operate with a 187-passenger capacity, is that they can operate economically on long routes that, unlike routes to London, could not attract the large passenger loads that would justify use of four-engine Boeing 747 jumbos that can carry 431 passengers.

TWA made its decision despite a lingering feeling among some industry officials that the average passenger might be anxious about crossing the ocean on planes with only two engines. They might worry, the thesis goes, that one engine would not be enough to rely on if the other failed over water or a desert for 90 minutes or more to get to a suitable landing field.

But safety specialists who favor twin-jet operations said the concern had been outdated by the exemplary safety record of jet engines, compared with piston engines, for which the existing rules were written 30 years ago.

The economic advantages of twin-jets like the Boeing 767 come from several factors, including use of only two pilots instead of three and lower fuel costs.

In U.K., Hitachi Entices Over-35 Oldsters to Quit

United Press International

LONDON — For one Japanese electronics company, old age apparently starts at 35.

Hitachi Ltd. has offered unemployment benefits and an £1,800 bonus (\$2,160) to any worker over 35 who leaves its factory in Wales to make way for a young person leaving school.

The company said that older workers have higher rates of sickness, slower reactions, worse eyesight and are more resistant to change. It said the average age at the Welsh plant was close to 40, while the average at a factory owned by a successful rival was 24.

Eight persons have accepted the offer, press reports said, and each nominated a young person as a replacement. The policy is not applied at Hitachi factories in Japan, or among senior management.



SANTIAGO BLAST — A bomb concealed in a briefcase exploded Wednesday in the stock exchange in Chile's capital, injuring 21 businessmen in the worst guerrilla incident since President Augusto Pinochet declared a state of siege five weeks ago.

Meese Is Expected to Take Up Post As Attorney General in Early 1985

By Bernard Weinraub

WASHINGTON — Edwin Meese 3d plans to take over the Justice Department early next year, according to Reagan administration officials, in a move expected to bring with it major personnel shifts in the White House.

White House aides said Tuesday that President Ronald Reagan planned to resubmit Mr. Meese's name for nomination as attorney general by the middle of next month.

They said the president had received assurances from the Senate leadership that Mr. Meese, the White House counselor, would appear before the Judiciary Committee for hearings sometime late next month. The aides said Mr. Meese would probably take over the Justice Department in February.

Senate Judiciary Committee aides said they expect no substantive opposition to Mr. Meese, whose nomination to succeed William French Smith was delayed by an investigation involving Mr. Meese's financial dealings with people who subsequently received federal jobs. A court-appointed inquiry found no basis for prosecuting Mr. Meese.

In the aftermath of the presidential election, Mr. Meese's planned departure from the White House has stirred personal and ideological tensions in the administration.

White House aides and conservatives close to the administration are especially concerned about a vacuum at the top, with Mr. Meese's departure as well as the apparent decision of Jeane J. Kirkpatrick, the U.S. representative to the United Nations, to leave next year.

Both Mrs. Kirkpatrick, who met Tuesday with Mr. Reagan at the White House, and Mr. Meese are influential conservatives who are leaving the administration at the starting point of the president's second term.

"We all look at Meese as the true believer and the main point of access to the White House for conservative thoughts and ideas," said Edwin J. Feulner Jr., president of the Heritage Foundation, a conservative research organization.

"With Meese's departure, will there be enough attention to the conservative agenda?" Mr. Feulner asked. "That's a concern, a real concern."

Privately, conservative White House officials term the departures of Mr. Meese and Mrs. Kirkpatrick "very disappointing" and "troubling." Several officials insisted that the administration's conservative thrust would remain intact and that Mr. Meese would retain considerable leverage with the White House.



Jeane J. Kirkpatrick, the U.S. representative to the UN, leaves the White House after talking to President Reagan.

after taking over as attorney general.

White House aides said his departure would give even more influence to James A. Baker 3d, the White House chief of staff. Mr. Baker has been the target of conservative criticism and his staff has frequently criticized Mr. Meese's staff for poor organization and for a lack of political savvy.

Mr. Baker has, according to White House officials, sought to "reach out" to conservatives in the White House, Congress and elsewhere to accommodate some of their views, especially on the budget.

Although Mr. Meese's power rested largely in his access to the president, he has been viewed by several White House officials as playing a somewhat symbolic role after losing considerable sway in recent years to such officials as Mr. Baker and David A. Stockman, the budget director.

Kirkpatrick Role Uncertain Earlier, David Hoffman of The Washington Post reported:

After meeting with Mrs. Kirkpatrick on Tuesday, Mr. Reagan kept open the possibility that she

will play a major role in his second term. She said she plans to meet Mr. Reagan again after his inauguration Jan. 20.

Administration sources and conservatives close to Mrs. Kirkpatrick said she might become counselor to the president, replacing Mr. Meese. Others said Mr. Reagan may create a temporary "troubleshooting" job, presumably dealing with foreign affairs.

"We talked a bit about the future and agreed to talk again sometime after the inauguration," Mrs. Kirkpatrick said after leaving the Oval Office. "And that's all I'm going to have to say."

Mrs. Kirkpatrick has announced plans to leave the United Nations and return to her Georgetown University professorship. She has made clear that she would remain in the administration only if offered a major position, and conservatives have urged Mr. Reagan to appoint her to an important post.

Mrs. Kirkpatrick is expected to remain at the United Nations until Mr. Reagan names a successor. Officials said they believe that she will stay at least until February or March.

In San Francisco, New Signs of AIDS' Rapid Spread

By Robert A. Jones

SAN FRANCISCO — For the most part, life has been good here recently. The football-playing 49ers are winning big; Mayor Dianne Feinstein has just bought a \$1.5-million mansion at the top of one of the city's highest hills; a restaurant strike is over and the city is dining elegantly once again.

But San Francisco also seems cursed these days. AIDS, or acquired immune deficiency syndrome, is spreading more rapidly than in any other U.S. city, and last week city health officials issued new warnings that threaten to crimp the lifestyle that is central to San Francisco's image.

First, the city health department reported that 460 new cases of AIDS had been diagnosed in the first 11 months of the year. That represented a doubling in the rate of new cases over the figure a year ago. Nationwide, the disease is increasing at a pace that is only three-fourths of the rate here.

Subsequently, the directors of the AIDS clinic at San Francisco General Hospital announced that two more victims had contracted the disease through heterosexual contacts. That brought the total of such cases here to four in 18 months, and doctors said it was enough to justify a change in their message to heterosexuals.

Previously, health officials here and elsewhere have minimized the risk posed by AIDS to heterosexuals. The most serious risks, they said, were faced by homosexual men, intravenous drug users, Haitians and hemophiliacs. In San Francisco, 98 percent of all cases have involved gay or bisexual men.

But Dr. Paul Volberding of the AIDS clinic said that the new cases had convinced him that there were risks to anyone leading an active sex life. It was apparently the first such warning in the United States.

Dr. Volberding and Dr. Constance Wofsy, his co-director at the AIDS clinic, said an active sex life with many partners was dangerous, and added that prostitutes were capable of carrying the disease. They recommended that, when dating, men use condoms until the partner's good health is established.

"Because the incubation period is so long with AIDS, we do not know how many people already have been exposed in the heterosexual community," Dr. Wofsy said later. "What we do know is that the mechanisms for moving the disease out of the gay community are there."

In Atlanta, a researcher at the Federal Centers for Disease Control noted that the percentage of AIDS cases being found outside high-risk groups has not increased, although the total numbers have gone up. "We know that AIDS can be transmitted in heterosexuals but no one knows how far it will go," said Dr. Peter Drotman.

AIDS, which attacks the body's immune system, is contracted primarily through sexual contact, though it can be passed by any activity in which blood or semen are exchanged. Its incubation period is believed to range from six months to four years. It is usually fatal.

City health officials said the recent heterosexual cases in San Francisco were not new, but did illustrate the potential dangers to heterosexuals. One victim, a woman, reported having had an affair with a bisexual man three years ago. The other cases involved men who had had sexual contact with prostitutes or with women who were intravenous drug users.

Nationwide, about 55 persons who are not members of any high-risk group have contracted AIDS. In all, 7,136 cases of AIDS have been reported in the United States.

Health officials also said they were concerned by the results of recent studies in central Africa, which is believed by some researchers to be the disease's point of origin.

In Zaire and Rwanda, for example, AIDS is now considered a disease largely of the heterosexual

community. It is transferred primarily through prostitutes and shared wives, a researcher said.

The warning to the heterosexual community was the second major step that health officials have taken in recent months. In October, the city moved to close nine bathhouses and clubs that, officials said, encouraged the type of promiscuous sexual activity that spreads the disease. The bathhouses were subsequently reopened by court order on the stipulation that sexual activities be policed by management.

Lab Worker Contracts AIDS

Epidemiologists are investigating a case of AIDS contracted by a medical laboratory worker in Boston. The New York Times reported from New York.

According to federal, state and

Iran Acts to Avert Attacks on Ships

Reuters

MANAMA, Bahrain — Iran plans to set up a makeshift oil terminal near the entrance to the Gulf in an effort to maintain exports and head off Iraqi threats in tankers using the oil facilities at Kharg Island, shipping sources said Wednesday.

The sources said the plan called for a regular 340-mile (548-kilometer) shuttle of small, coastal tankers carrying oil from the main Kharg Island terminal to Sirri Island, where two supertankers would form an export stockpile.

Iran, which needs oil revenue to finance its four-year war with Iraq, has been making major efforts to increase exports. At least 20 merchant ships, many of them tankers, have been hit in Iraqi air attacks this year while moving to or from Kharg Island, which lies in an Iraqi-imposed war zone that Baghdad has warned shipping to stay away from.



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Chinese Announce Visit By Key Soviet Official

BEIJING — Ivan Arkhipov, a first deputy chairman of the Soviet Council of Ministers and the highest-ranking Kremlin leader to visit China in 15 years, will arrive Dec. 21 in Beijing, the Chinese Foreign Ministry said Wednesday.

The trip replaces a visit scheduled last May that Mr. Arkhipov canceled after President Ronald Reagan's visit to China and renewed fighting on the China-Vietnam border.

It reflects a gradual improvement in relations between the estranged Communist countries.

Asian and Western diplomats said Moscow and Beijing hoped to conclude a trade agreement during Mr. Arkhipov's visit. The two sides have also identified about 30 factories where Russian technicians could help to modernize plants installed during a friendlier period in the 1950s.

The diplomats said China and the Soviet Union might also agree to set up a technological and scientific commission during the trip. Hu Yaobang, head of the Chinese Communist Party, said last month the two countries were considering establishing joint committees to

promote trade, economic and technical cooperation.

The two countries, which split over ideological differences in the late 1950s, have just signed an agreement in Moscow that aims to boost trade from about \$1 billion this year to \$1.4 billion.

They completed a fifth round of talks on normalizing relations in October and agreed they both wanted to expand economic, trade, scientific, technological, cultural and athletic exchanges. But political relations have remained tense.

Beijing demands a Soviet withdrawal from Afghanistan, reductions in Soviet forces along the Chinese border and an end to the Kremlin's support for Vietnam's presence in Cambodia as conditions for better political ties.

Moscow says China is making unreasonable demands and is not really interested in improved relations.

Deng Xiaoping, the Chinese leader, has said there can be no improvement in political relations without Soviet movement on the three conditions. But he said relations could improve in other fields, particularly economic areas.

Amnesty Says Albania Has Thousands in Labor Camps

LONDON — Thousands of Albanians accused of criticizing the Communist regime, practicing religion or attempting to flee the country are serving years of internment in corrective labor camps in Albania, Amnesty International said Wednesday.

Political suspects usually face swift, one-day trials, are denied the right to defense lawyers and often are beaten during interrogation into making confessions, the London-based human rights organization said in its report "Albania: Political Imprisonment and the Law."

Amnesty said it pieced together its account from official and unofficial sources, including statements by former inmates of two labor camps where political prisoners are held.

It stressed that its information was incomplete because of the secrecy tightly enforced by the Albanian government under its long-time leader, Enver Hoxha.

Many of the political prisoners were convicted of trying to flee the country and are serving sentences of up to 25 years in the camps, Amnesty said. Entire families are known to have been interned in the camps because a relative succeeded in escaping the country.

Among the inmates are priests convicted for possessing Bibles or baptizing children, and Islamic clergymen imprisoned since Albania's total ban on religion in 1967, the organization said.

"Trials have generally been concluded within a day," the report said, "and Amnesty International knows of no political trials in which a defendant was acquitted."

By Stuart Diamond
New York Times Service

INSTITUTE, West Virginia — A Union Carbide Corp. employee who inspected a chemical plant in India where poison gas leaked last week said that the safety systems of the Indian plant had not been "up to American standards" when he looked at it more than two years ago.

The inspector, C.S. Tyson, who inspected the Indian plant at Bhopal to May 1982, said Tuesday that it was not clear to him whether it had met American standards after two years of improvements. But he said that on his visit the Indian management and workers had not been asking enough "what if" questions to plan for emergencies.

"In the States we do all kinds of what-if training," he said.

Mr. Tyson made his comments after a plant tour at Institute, which is eight miles (13 kilometers) west of Charleston in the industrial Kanawha River valley.

Union Carbide officials said the Bhopal plant had been designed and engineered in India on the basis of general criteria supplied by American headquarters and that headquarters did not have copies of the Bhopal blueprints.

Officials from other companies who were asked about their procedures Tuesday said that they designed and engineered their overseas plants at corporate headquarters and maintained blueprints and strict control over major changes.

Multinational corporations often leave the running of overseas plants to local supervisors, especially when the plants are intended to create jobs. The plants may be periodically inspected by local offi-

cials or by auditors from corporate headquarters.

The safety differences mentioned by Mr. Tyson concern the devices designed to clean and burn off escaping methyl isocyanate, the gas that killed at least 2,000 people in Bhopal last week. At the Institute plant, the devices are automatic; at the Indian plant, they are turned on manually.

Mr. Tyson said there were fewer control instruments in general at the Bhopal plant.

"It is an entirely different setup," he said. "The demand is on the human out there."

He said that Indian designers had provided a manual system to create more jobs.

A report on the 1982 inspection, conducted by Mr. Tyson and two other auditors, was made public Monday by Union Carbide.

It spoke about "maintenance people signing permits they cannot read," fire watch attendants being called away to perform other activities, lack of records on instrument inspections and a concern "that personnel were being released for independent operation without having sufficient understanding of safe operating procedures."

The plant, 50.9 percent owned by Union Carbide, opened in 1977.

Jackson B. Browning, Union Carbide director of health, safety and environmental affairs, said Union Carbide supervisors had checked the proper functioning of the Indian-designed plant before it opened.

He said there were no reporting requirements on a continuing basis for design changes at the Indian plant, which Union Carbide officials said last week was a sister plant of the one here.



The Union Carbide Corp. pesticides plant in Bhopal, India.

Suits in Bhopal: Ambulance Chasing Or Championing Third World Cause?

By William K. Stevens
New York Times Service

BHOPAL, India — Right behind the stream of scientists, executives, officials, aid-givers and others who came to this central Indian city after the gas leak last week were American lawyers.

They are members of a breed of legal specialists seen by some as ambulance chasers and by others as champions of the individual against the corporation, of industrial safety and of consumer protection.

Teams of American tort lawyers, working with Indian colleagues, have entered what has become one of the largest single arenas in which such lawyers have ever been involved.

Tort is the legal term for a wrongful act, injury or damage for which a civil action can be brought. Lawsuits asking a total of \$35 billion in damages have already been filed in the United States, and a third multibillion-dollar action is expected as a result of the escape Dec. 3 of poisonous methyl isocyanate gas from the Bhopal plant of the Union Carbide Corp. The accident killed more than 2,000 people by most estimates and disabled tens of thousands.

Two teams of lawyers here, one from Washington and the other from southern California, are being joined by a third, headed by Melvin Belli of San Francisco, who is sometimes referred to as the "king of torts."

Disputes over approach, tactics, philosophy and what client belongs to whom have already developed among the Americans.

But the lawyers appear united on one point: That this is a major opportunity to discourage what they see as a widespread practice by American companies of foisting products and practices on developing countries that would not be acceptable in the United States.

"If you hit them in the pocket-book, they will change," John P. Coale, the leader of the team from Washington, said of corporations. "If you don't, they won't change."

Mr. Coale and his team, including Arthur Lowy, another lawyer, and Ted Dickinson, an investigator, were the first to arrive. On Sunday, their first day here, accompanied by Indian colleagues, they went directly to the people who had been affected and began asking them to sign formal letters of retainer.

Hundreds have been signed, Mr. Coale said, and he expects his team will eventually be representing about 7,000 plaintiffs.

Mr. Coale and Mr. Lowy represented 12 of the 52 Americans who were held hostage in Iran in 1979. Mr. Coale successfully sued the Brazilian government in 1982 to collect damages for a youth who was shot by the son of the Brazilian ambassador.

A second legal team, which arrived Tuesday, consists of Jay Gould and Fred Sayre, partners in a law firm in Santa Monica, California, and Ralph D. Fertig of the same firm.

The firm has been involved in a suit against the maker of an intrauterine device and has handled several cases involving Americans who have been killed in accidents.

Tuesday, the Gould-Sayre team filed a class-action suit for \$20 billion on behalf of four Bhopal citizens in U.S. District Court in New York City.

Mr. Belli, who arrived in Bhopal Wednesday, earlier filed a \$15 billion class-action suit in Charleston, West Virginia, on behalf of two Bhopal clients. Union Carbide has a plant similar to Bhopal's in Institute, West Virginia.

Mr. Coale displayed a document signed by Bhopal's mayor purporting to show that the Bhopal city

government had retained his team to represent it. Mr. Gould's group had its own source, the chairman of the Standing Committee of the Municipal Corporation, Bhopal's ruling group, who said there was no such agreement.

Mr. Coale said he intended to charge his clients a fee amounting to 30 percent of whatever settlement is reached, and nothing if he loses the case. Called a contingency fee, it is a standard American legal practice. The Gould group said it would accept a fee determined by a legal-action committee to be picked by the Bhopal city government.

Both teams seem to have been welcomed by Bhopal residents. People by the hundreds flocked Monday and Tuesday to the makeshift sidewalk law office across from the Union Carbide plant where the Coale team was signing up clients.

Both groups of lawyers, as well as the Indian lawyers with whom they are working, agree on a fundamental point: That suits should be filed in the United States, not India. They list several reasons.

Compensation, they say, will be higher in the United States than in India. India's standards for damages are far lower, and the lawyers say they believe a big settlement is necessary to force companies to change their ways in the Third World.

Large filing fees are required in India, high enough in a case of this magnitude as to be almost prohibitive. Also, legal proceedings in India take years, and in Mr. Gould's words, the suit "might not be completed this century" if filed here.

In addition, poor victims would not be able to file suits under the Indian system because they could not afford to pay for a lawyer. India does not compensate its tort lawyers on a contingency basis.

Europe wishes the United States a Happy New Year.

To celebrate the arrival of 1985, people throughout Europe will share a musical tradition: watching the Vienna New Year's Day Concert on television. This year, for the first time, millions of Americans will do the same, thanks to a satellite broadcast of the event, produced by the Austrian Broadcasting Corporation and sponsored by IBM.

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Make sure you've got someone to fuss over you. (Only an airline with one cabin attendant for every ten passengers can make sure you've got that.)

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After Year of Change in Turkey, Ozal Comes Under Fire For Mixed Results

By Paul Bolding
Reuters

ANKARA—When Turgut Ozal moved into the prime minister's office a year ago, he promised the Turkish people an era of change from three years of military rule, economic hardship and an uneven record on human rights.

On the first anniversary of his rule this week, Mr. Ozal finds himself under fire from the public and

The gulf between rich and poor appears to be widening.

The legacy of military rule still is evident and Mr. Ozal seems in no rush to reduce the influence of the armed forces.

Mr. Ozal said a columnist, Teoman Erel, in the daily newspaper Milliyet this month, "does not want greater democratic freedoms because unemployment and frightening imbalances in the national distribution of wealth scare him considerably."

NEWS ANALYSIS

some of the press over what are generally seen as mixed results.

A more hospitable business climate has helped increase exports, narrow a large trade gap and improve Turkey's international creditworthiness. Yet inflation remains stubbornly high.

Turkey is under attack from abroad for alleged human rights abuses and suffers strained relations with Western Europe, where it believes its future lies. It faces a Kurdish rebellion in the southeast that is proving difficult to contain.

Shops are better stocked than they have been for many years as imports of food and consumer goods fill gaps in domestic production. But only foreigners and wealthy Turks can afford them.

Unemployment figures are not published, but commentators agree that the number is large and rising. Depending on the indexes relied on, inflation has been running at 49.8 percent to 56.2 percent through October of this year, well above last year. But Mr. Ozal says it is falling.

In an interview, the prime minister cited an unpublished Istanbul cost of living index for civil servants. If the July-November results were averaged out for a year, he said, the index would show current inflation at 22 percent.

Prices of staples like bread, cheese and tomatoes have skyrocketed.

Before taking office on Dec. 13, 1983, Mr. Ozal won the nation over to his platform of change with the

help of a television debate in which he emerged as the clear winner.

This month he returned to the television screen to promote the sale of revenue shares in Istanbul's Bosphorus Bridge, a scheme some are calling a dangerous gimmick.

"Ozal's monologues on TV could begin to be a liability to him rather than an asset," said another Milliyet writer, Mehmet Barlas.

But if the Turkish people voted for change when they elected Mr. Ozal, they have certainly seen it.

The bridge shares, giving shareholders part of the toll revenues, is the opening gambit of a plan that includes selling off the vast public sector.

Turkish Airlines is due to be the first to go. But the extent of the properties to be sold after that is in doubt. Other measures range from the dismantling of state monopolies to abolition of television licenses. New ideas seem to emerge almost daily.

Ties with Europe are strained largely because the Council of Europe and the European Community have failed to accept fully Turkey's assertions that it has returned to the democratic fold. It is an issue on which Ankara is sensitive.

Mr. Ozal stunned diplomats in Ankara last month when he said he would no longer send ministers to Council of Europe meetings.



Turgut Ozal

He seems to have weathered the departure of two ministers from his government in October after a customs fraud scandal, which itself seems to have been swept under the carpet. But strains are reported in his ruling Motherland Party.

Mr. Ozal is viewed widely as the most religious prime minister Turkey has had and some diplomats link that to signs of a Moslem revival.

"The Turkish people today," the prime minister said, "have the values of Islam and they want to keep those values. That does not mean the democratic system and the secularity of the state are going to be changed."

Pope Emphasizes Individual Responsibility for Sin

By E.J. Dionne Jr.
New York Times Service

ROME—Pope John Paul II has issued a statement on sin and penance in which he condemned the concept of class struggle as a social evil and declared that the responsibility for sin "lies with individuals."

The 140-page document, called "Reconciliation and Penance," was the pope's own elaboration of the conclusions of the monthlong Synod of Bishops at the Vatican last year on the same theme.

In the document, issued Tuesday, the pope repeatedly emphasized individual responsibility and warned that modern societies had so diluted the concept of personal sin that they no longer held individuals accountable for their actions.

John Paul argued that, by emphasizing social rather than personal sin, modern societies placed blame "not so much on the moral conscience of an individual but rather on some vague entity or anonymous collectivity, such as the situation, the system, society, structures or institutions."

"Sin, in the proper sense, is al-



Pope John Paul II

ways a personal act," the pope said at another point.

His comments marked a continuation of the Vatican's critique of some schools of thought in the Roman Catholic Church—such as "theology of liberation"—that, in the opinion of the Vatican, put too much emphasis on the social and political causes of evil.

In listing the evils that endan-

gered "freedom and peace between individuals, groups and peoples," John Paul included the idea of "class struggle."

"The class struggle, whoever the person who leads it or on occasion seeks to give it a theoretical justification, is a social evil," the pope said. Cardinal Carlo Maria Martini of Milan said in presenting the document that the passage was applicable to Marxist theories of class struggle.

The passage also appeared to be directed at some advocates of the theology of liberation, which is especially influential in Latin America. They have contended that struggles between social classes are inevitable and can help bring political change.

John Paul said that social sin does exist, and he condemned the arms race, the "obstinate confrontation between blocs of nations" and the gap between rich and poor countries.

Funds spent on weapons, the pope said, "could be used to alleviate the undeserved misery of peoples that are socially and economically depressed."

He said that "an unfair distribu-

tion of the world's resources and the assets of civilization" had created "a form of social organization whereby the distance between the human conditions of the rich and the poor becomes ever greater."

In parts of his statement on Roman Catholic religious practice, the pope reiterated that individual confession was "the only ordinary and normal way" of observing the sacrament of Penance and "must not be allowed to fall into disuse or to be neglected."

In parts of the world, especially in the United States, the practice of Catholics privately confessing to priests often has been replaced by general absolution, under which many Catholics are forgiven their sins in a public ceremony. But the pope said, "This form cannot become an ordinary one."

Basques Suspected in Attack

Reuters

TOLOSA, Spain—Suspected Basque separatist guerrillas sprayed a French truck with machine-gun fire Tuesday night near this northern Spanish town, slightly injuring the driver, police said.



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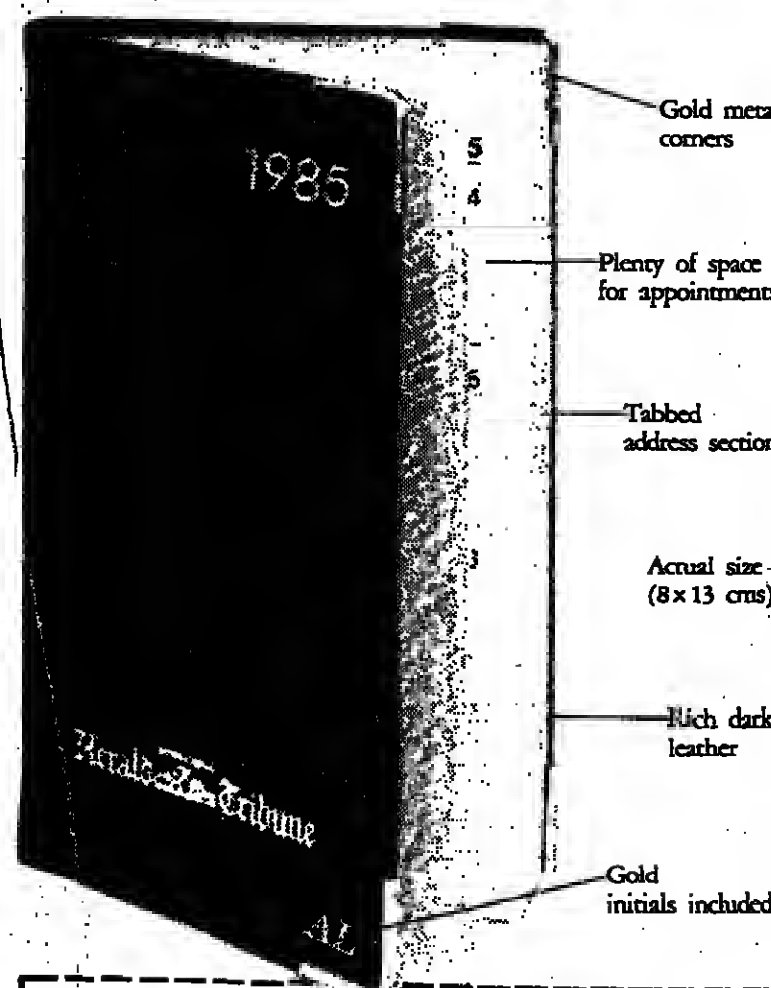
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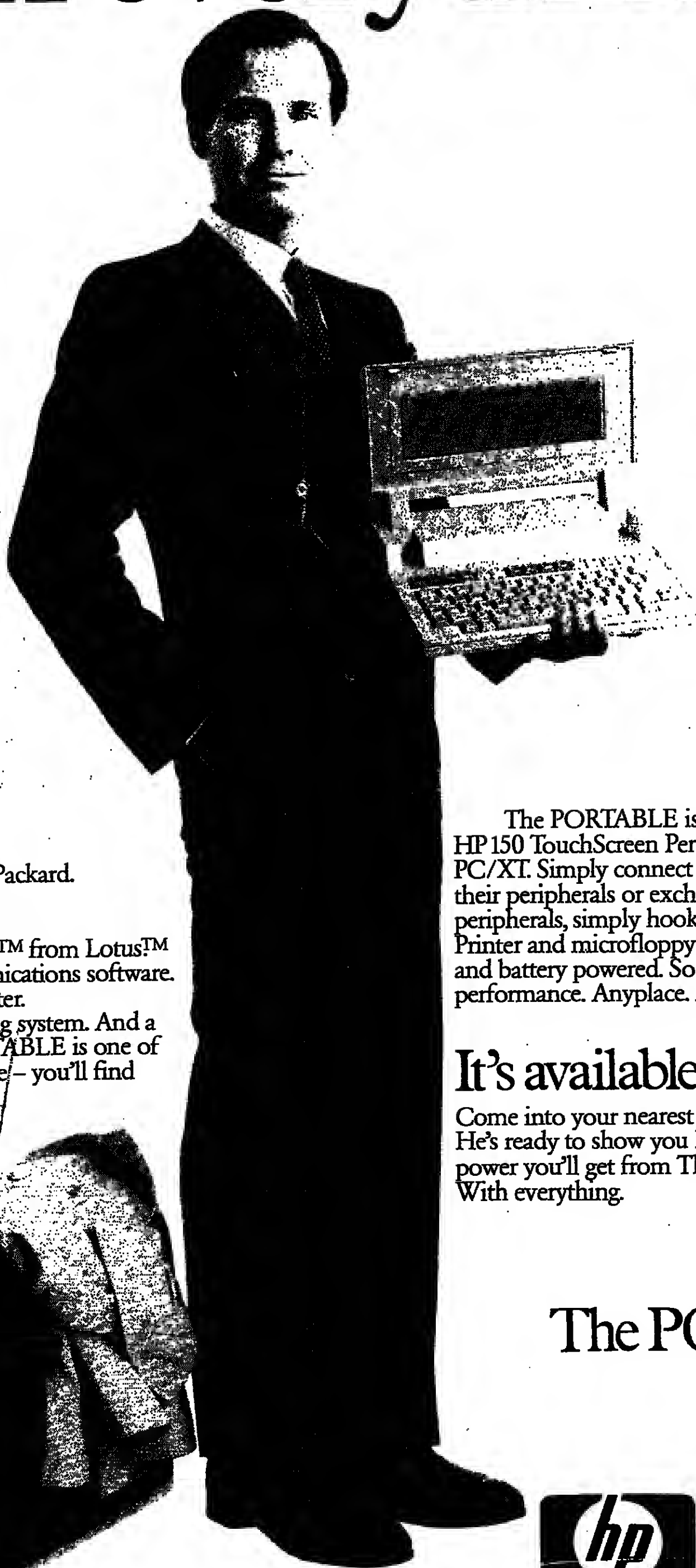
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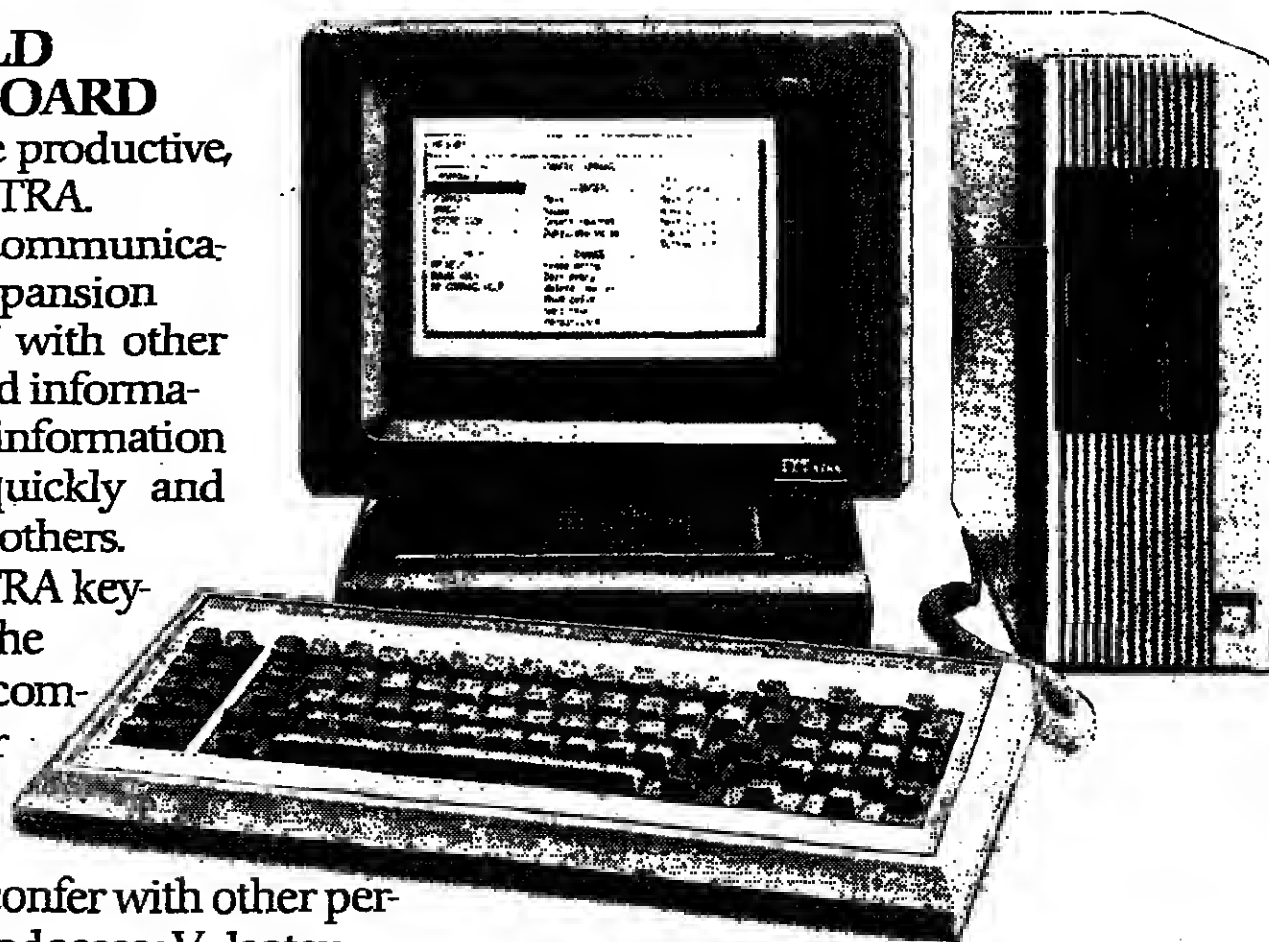
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2 Secretive Firms Use Hard Sell to Investors

By Bob Hagerty
International Herald Tribune

AMSTERDAM — "Approach the bench," Walter Bonn barks jovially as a visitor enters his office at First Commerce Securities BV.

Mr. Bonn, a former chairman of the Dutch trading company of Lindetjes Stokvis International BV, is likely to need all the good humor he can muster in his new job as managing director of First Commerce Securities.

The firm is among the more controversial securities houses that have set up shop here during the past several years without joining the stock exchange. While these firms insist that they operate within Dutch law, their aggressive selling tactics have provoked calls from the Dutch banking establishment for tighter regulation.

Reiner Fuchs, secretary of the Amsterdam Stock Exchange, said it has received numerous complaints from both Dutch and foreign investors about dealings with First Commerce Securities, Financial Planning Services BV and several other unregulated firms. The complaints involved alleged difficulties in reselling shares to the firms or in obtaining timely information, Mr. Fuchs said. He declined to say which firms were the subject of which specific complaints.

At Financial Planning Services, Gordon Marshall, who describes himself as a consultant to the firm, said that "to the best of my knowledge... people have never had trouble selling shares" back to the firm. He conceded that the firm's clients had faced delays in receiving information about one of the shares promoted by the firm. A senior official at First Commerce Securities also denied knowledge of any such problems but said he could not comment further on the matter without seeing the specifics of the complaints reported by the exchange.

First Commerce Securities, set up in 1983, says it already has nearly 90 employees, many of them Canadians and other foreigners, making it one of the largest securities firms in the country. Yet details about the ownership of the firm are unclear.

Mr. Bonn said it was acquired, effective Dec. 1, by Alys Holdings, a Luxembourg-based company formed earlier this year. Sian Raouf, a director of Alys, said that Alys was not yet prepared to disclose the identities of its owners.

Mr. Raouf saw little point in discussing First Commerce Securities' past. In a telephone interview, he said he did not know the ultimate owner of the firm that had sold First Commerce Securities to Alys.

But Arie Gerla, director of Vereniging Effectenbescherming, a large Dutch shareholder-protection group, believes that First Commerce Securities was controlled by Irving Kott, a Montreal stock pro-

motor who was convicted of stock fraud in an Ontario court in 1976 and fined 500,000 Canadian dollars. Mr. Kott now is free on bail pending trial on charges of defrauding a Montreal financial company, according to Canadian police officials.

Mr. Bonn, the new manager of First Commerce Securities, said he believed that Mr. Kott was involved in the prior management. But Mr. Bonn insisted that he did not know the details.

In response to these complaints, the exchange last spring sent out a circular advising its members to be "very diligent" in dealing with firms not regulated by a recognized stock exchange or other authority.

In any case, Mr. Kott last year arranged the initial financing of DeVoe-Holben International NV, an unlisted company formed by two Canadian professors who came up with a process to reclaim gold from mine wastes and remove toxic metals from polluted water. First Commerce Securities makes a market in DeVoe shares and vigorously promotes them through newspaper advertisements, an investor tip sheet and phone solicitation.

The brokerage's devotion to DeVoe shares is hardly in question. A salesman at one of First Commerce Securities' offices along Amsterdam's prestigious Herengracht told a recent visitor that DeVoe shares were likely to rise to \$20 or \$30 next year from the about \$10 currently quoted. In response to a question, the salesman said about 7 million DeVoe shares were outstanding. DeVoe's 1983 annual report states that 21.2 million shares were outstanding as of Dec. 31, and a DeVoe spokesman in London confirmed that number.

On that basis, if DeVoe shares were to reach \$30, the company would have a market value of about \$660 million, although it has not yet reported a profit.

Pierson, Holding & Pierson NV, an investment bank owned by Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank, also sees merit in DeVoe, though not necessarily at the current share price.

Last summer, Pierson considered arranging a listing for DeVoe's shares on the Parallel Market, which is regulated by the Amsterdam Stock Exchange and trades in shares of smaller companies. A Pierson director said the idea was abandoned largely because of bad publicity surrounding DeVoe's previous financing. In addition, the director said, Pierson considered DeVoe's share price too high and objected to the selling methods of First Commerce Securities.

Apparently falling in line with the stock exchange's wishes, Pierson said in May that it had stopped dealing in DeVoe shares with First Commerce Securities.

First Commerce Securities also has drawn criticism for its promotion of shares in City Clock International NV, a company set up earlier this year to sell outdoor clocks that carry rotating advertisements. An ad placed by the securities firm in a Dutch newspaper indicated that the shares would be traded on the Parallel Market and thus regulated by the Amsterdam Stock Exchange. The exchange protested, noting that the shares would not be traded on that market. First Commerce Securities published a corrected ad and blamed the earlier confusion on a mistaken translation.

Like First Commerce Securities, Financial Planning Services has suffered from bad publicity.

The firm said in a letter to Mr. Gerla last spring that its shares were "held" by John E. King of Worldwide Trust Services Ltd., Nassau, the Bahamas. But the identity of the ultimate owner is unclear, and Financial Planning Services officials declined to respond to questions on the subject raised by the International Herald Tribune.

The firm promotes shares of Federal Ventures Ltd., a Nassau-registered company known until recently as Portinax Development Ltd.

Federal Ventures has a labyrinthine history, including a disappointing foray into Oklahoma oil and gas production. For 1982 and 1983, the company recorded losses totaling \$306,000. At present, its main businesses are said to be a fledgling wine-trading operation and manufacture of a liquid coffee concentrate, a fruit and vegetable preservative and a cat litter called Yesterday's News.

Spurred by Financial Planning Services' international sales drive, shares of Federal Ventures (then called Portinax) reached a high of about \$8 in late 1983, according to the brokerage. In July, after a critical report in Het Financieel Dagblad, a Dutch newspaper, trading in the shares was halted for two months. The share resumed trading in September at about \$1.50, the brokerage said, and now is quoted at about \$3.

The 1983 annual report discloses that Portinax last January agreed to lend 2.6 million Canadian dollars to two British Columbia corporations, 265590 BC Ltd. and 265591 BC Ltd., owned by the managing director of Financial Planning Services. Portinax then exercised its right to convert the loan into common shares of Night Hawk Resources Ltd., a Canadian oil company.

Financial Planning Services salesmen also recommend purchase of Night Hawk shares, as does Capital Gains Research, a newsletter distributed by the brokerage firm.

WHAT WOULD LIFE BE LIKE WITHOUT IT? WEEKEND EACH FRIDAY IN THE IHT

Some Questions To Ask When Picking Dealer

International Herald Tribune

AMSTERDAM — Avoiding dubious dealers is often a matter of asking the right questions.

Arie Gerla, director of Vereniging Effectenbescherming, a Dutch shareholder-protection group, advises investors to ask several questions when dealing with an unfamiliar dealer:

• Does the firm belong to any recognized stock exchange? In Amsterdam, the exchange regulates its 140 members, about 100 of which deal directly with the public. Outside of the exchange, Mr. Gerla estimates that more than 100 unregulated firms offer various kinds of investments to the public.

• Is the firm regulated by any government agency? From what official institution can confirmation of the firm's regulatory status be obtained?

Mr. Gerla also advises investors to be suspicious of telephone calls from complete strangers offering "the chance of a lifetime." Too often, he said, investors "simply seem to think it is really a friend at the end of the line."

Here are phone numbers of organizations concerned with investor protection in the Netherlands:

• Amsterdam Stock Exchange, (31) 20 239711.

• Finance Ministry, the Hague, (31) 70 766061.

• Vereniging Effectenbescherming, the Hague (31) 70 243747.

Dutch Investment Scandals Prompt Call for Tougher Laws

(Continued from Page 1)

practices in the unregulated Dutch investment business.

Paul Atkinson, publisher of The Wall Street Journal/Europe, said the newspaper screened all advertisers and would investigate any complaints from readers.

"We tend to have very high standards on what we accept," he said. He said he did not believe that the paper had received complaints about the unregulated firms.

Using Wall Street jargon also helps dealers to impress their clients. Salesmen dazzle potential customers with confident talk of cash flows and price-earnings ratios.

"People believe that here you have an expert," said Mr. Gerla of Vereniging Effectenbescherming, the shareholder group. "That seems to draw them into the trap."

Some unregulated dealers hand out slick newsletters. Tower Securities BV, for example, distributes The Tower Report. A recent issue includes a chart apparently lifted from this newspaper, several breezy articles on investment philosophy and a black-bordered box announcing:

"Watch for a very good oil situation called Pan Oceanic Energy Corporation at the \$4 to \$5 range. There are no further details."

Nor is there any suggestion of misrepresentation by Tower in the promotion. Such vague investment tips appear to work, said Albert Dreese, a Rotterdam lawyer, because people get a thrill from investing in "something that sounds secret."

Fish mass mailings and batteries of telephones, investment houses in the Netherlands reach thrill-seekers all over the world. A Dutch

police official estimated that Trier had clients in more than 100 countries.

Offers of free subscriptions to newsletters provide lists of potential clients. Many of the clients live in provincial towns and/or remote countries where financial information and reputable brokers are scarce. Fringe dealers also attract clients who want to evade taxes or hide their wealth for other illicit reasons. If money is lost, such clients are unlikely to complain to the authorities.

But it is not only the naive or the criminal who are drawn into dealing with unregulated firms: Two members of the Amsterdam Stock Exchange — a well-known Dutch investment bank, Pierson, Holding & Pierson NV, and the stockbrokerage of J. Stroeve & Co. — both ceased dealings with certain unregulated firms earlier this year after bad publicity and a warning from the exchange that its members should be wary in such dealings.

Not all unregulated firms are shifty, of course, but the Amsterdam experience suggests that caution is in order. Money sent to certain unregulated dealers has been stolen outright. More often, dealers find craftier ways to engage in what one Dutch banker called "not 100 percent nice business."

Among these methods are fantastic claims about the virtues of certain investment ideas. A British investor, for instance, said that an Amsterdam firm had offered to sell him shares in an obscure oil company called Sprint Resources. According to the investor, the salesman said the shares could only rise because they were backed by \$6 billion of assets "in the ground."

"They were so persuasive," the investor said.

All Invest International BV offers investors the chance to earn interest of more than 20 percent by "participating" in a loan to "prime state bank" in Argentina. What's more, there is no need to go through an intermediary; the check can be sent directly to an address in Argentina. As a "guarantee," the firm offers to forward a letter from an Argentine notary.

A salesman at another investment house promoted shares in a new company on the basis of projected earnings for 1987. Usually, share analysts confine themselves in discussing price-earnings ratios for the current or following year, considering anything further ahead too speculative.

Dutch officials also accuse some unregulated dealers of providing investors with late or inaccurate information on their investments or charging huge fees without giving proper warning.

Another problem, investors find, is that the firm promoting the shares is sometimes the only firm dealing in them. In such cases, the investor has no way to check whether he is being offered a fair price.

Numerous unregulated investment firms have suddenly closed. Dirk de Waaijer, the head of De Waaijer & Partners BV of Brummen, the Netherlands, recently filed for personal bankruptcy, and the firm has suspended activities. Clients who sent money to the firm are getting nervous, a Dutch official said.

Trier, whose offices were raided last week, no longer answers its phones. Dutch and British police are jointly investigating it and a related company, Caprimex, which is registered in the Cayman Islands, in the Caribbean.

Police in Hampshire, England, last week arrested Alex Herbage, a principal of Caprimex. He was released on bail the following day, but the police said inquiries were continuing. The six women who performed clerical tasks in Trier's Amsterdam office were not detained.

The proposed Dutch legislation is not expected to take effect before mid-1985, but Finance Ministry officials say they hope that it already is acting as a deterrent.

The legislation would require that firms dealing for the public in shares, commodities and other kinds of investments either belong to a recognized exchange or obtain a license from the government. To receive a license, the firms would have to meet standards of expertise and financial strength similar to those required of members of the Amsterdam Stock Exchange.

In addition, the legislation would require firms offering new issues of shares, bonds, futures, options, real estate participations or other types of securities to publish a "clear" prospectus. At present, some new issues are offered with no prospectus at all or with a single sheet of vague information. Often, investors are not warned about tight links between the broker and the company whose shares are on offer.

The legislation is to form the first part of a major new securities law replacing one enacted in 1914. The rest of the new law is expected in clear Dutch parliament in about two years.

Originally, the plan was to enact the entire law at once. But the swirl of scandal and bad publicity persuaded the Dutch government to speed up the provisions requiring licensing and clear prospectuses.

Dutch politicians have been discussing the need for tighter regulation for more than a decade, but progress has been slow for a variety of reasons. For one thing, the general public feels little sympathy for investors who lose money through their own foolishness or desire to evade taxes. In addition, changes of government have slowed the action.

The current center-right government hesitated to rush in with new securities regulations when it was trying to foster a mood of deregulation in the country.

The state council, which advises the government on legislation, urged the government not to introduce legislation now, arguing that the rules would be hastily drafted, that the Finance Ministry's work load would grow and that investors should have been warned by all the bad publicity surrounding unregulated dealers.

Finance Minister Onno Ruding overrode the council's advice, siding with Mr. Gerla's group and bankers alarmed about the threat to their reputations.

How well the legislation will work remains in question. The Dutch Finance Ministry says it will not produce details of its plan until early next year.

A senior official said the ministry could spare five to 10 staff members in handle the granting of licenses and monitoring of prospectuses.

Some Dutch bankers question whether the ministry's expertise will prove adequate for the task. But most say they are relieved that something is being done. At least, said Marius Cram, a general manager at Algemene Bank Nederland, "we are on the right track."

Irvin Lewis contributed to the reporting in this article.

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NYSE Most Actives				
Vol.	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Unilever	125.00	124.00	124.00	-0.25
Amgen	120.00	119.00	119.00	-0.25
Amgen	115.00	114.00	114.00	-0.25
Amgen	110.00	109.00	109.00	-0.25
Amgen	105.00	104.00	104.00	-0.25
Amgen	100.00	99.00	99.00	-0.25
Amgen	95.00	94.00	94.00	-0.25
Amgen	90.00	89.00	89.00	-0.25
Amgen	85.00	84.00	84.00	-0.25
Amgen	80.00	79.00	79.00	-0.25

Dow Jones Averages				
Index	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Indus	1184.65	1183.97	1183.97	-0.25
Transp	1184.65	1183.97	1183.97	-0.25
Comp	1184.65	1183.97	1183.97	-0.25
Indus	1184.65	1183.97	1183.97	-0.25
Transp	1184.65	1183.97	1183.97	-0.25

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Transp	1184.65	1183.97	1183.97	-0.25
Comp	1184.65	1183.97	1183.97	-0.25
Indus	1184.65	1183.97	1183.97	-0.25

NYSE Closing				
Index	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Comp	1184.65	1183.97	1183.97	-0.25
Indus	1184.65	1183.97	1183.97	-0.25
Transp	1184.65	1183.97	1183.97	-0.25
Comp	1184.65	1183.97	1183.97	-0.25
Indus	1184.65	1183.97	1183.97	-0.25

AMEX Diaries				
Index	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Comp	1184.65	1183.97	1183.97	-0.25
Indus	1184.65	1183.97	1183.97	-0.25
Transp	1184.65	1183.97	1183.97	-0.25
Comp	1184.65	1183.97	1183.97	-0.25
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NASDAQ Index				
Index	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Comp	1184.65	1183.97	1183.97	-0.25
Indus	1184.65	1183.97	1183.97	-0.25
Transp	1184.65	1183.97	1183.97	-0.25
Comp	1184.65	1183.97	1183.97	-0.25
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AMEX Most Actives				
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Amgen	95.00	94.00	94.00	-0.25
Amgen	90.00	89.00	89.00	-0.25
Amgen	85.00	84.00	84.00	-0.25
Amgen	80.00	79.00	79.00	-0.25
Amgen	75.00	74.00	74.00	-0.25

NYSE Diaries				
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NYSE Struggles to Keep Rising

United Press International
NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange drifted lower late Wednesday, unable to build on a modest advance that began the first two days of the week.

The Dow Jones industrial average was down 0.11 to 1,178.22 an hour before the close. The index had been down almost 5 points before recovering most of the loss.

Declines led advances by a ratio of 7 to 6. Volume was about 65.3 million shares, compared with 65.5 million in the same period Tuesday.

Prices were lower in moderate trading of American Stock Exchange issues.

Analysts noted that the stock market's advance Monday and Tuesday was concentrated

in blue-chip issues, with the margin of advances over declines narrow, particularly on Monday.

Jerry Hinkle of Sanford C. Bernstein Co. said trading by institutional investors was light at midday Wednesday. He said the bond market gained on remarks by Salomon Brothers' chief economist, Henry Kaufman.

Mr. Hinkle said stocks have support at the present area on the Dow index and could advance on signs of lower interest rates.

Mr. Kaufman said short-term interest rates may go lower, but then the U.S. economy will improve in 1985 and interest rates will go higher.

Although prices in tables on these pages are from the 4 P.M. close in New York, for time reasons this article is based on the market at 3 P.M.

He also said the Federal Reserve most likely will cut the discount rate another one-half percentage point. The rate was cut from 9 percent to 8 1/2 percent Nov. 21.

Mr. Kaufman said the economy will grow next year with a modest increase in inflation. He said the Federal Reserve would then tighten policy in the middle of 1985, pushing the federal funds rate to the 10 1/2-11 percent area.

Georgia Pacific was high on the active list and off a fraction at midsession. A block of 1,076,000 shares crossed at 23 1/4.

AT&T was lower in active trading. Analysts said remarks of the AT&T chairman indicate that the company is not likely to raise its dividend even if profits improve.

Phillips Petroleum was higher on heavy volume. Phillips is fighting a bid by Mesa Partners to acquire 23 million shares at \$60 apiece.

Mesa Petroleum was unchanged at 20 1/2.

Oil issues were mostly lower at midday, with fractional losses for Mobil, Indiana Standard, Sun Co. and Exxon. A block of 290,000 Exxon shares crossed at 43 1/4. Atlantic Richfield was up a fraction.

Conair Corp. was sharply higher after a management group proposed a leveraged buyout for 24 1/4 a share.

Union Carbide was off a fraction on heavy volume. The stock has been battered since the accident at the company's plant in India. A block of 300,000 shares crossed at 35 1/4. There were blocks of 100,000 at 35 1/4 and 100,000 at 35.

Fluor Corp., which reported a fourth-quarter loss, was lower.

Standard & Poor's Index				
Index	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Comp	1184.65	1183.97	1183.97	-0.25
Indus	1184.65	1183.97	1183.97	-0.25
Transp	1184.65	1183.97	1183.97	-0.25
Comp	1184.65	1183.97	1183.97	-0.25
Indus	1184.65	1183.97	1183.97	-0.25

Dow Jones Bond Averages				
Index	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Comp	1184.65	1183.97	1183.97	-0.25
Indus	1184.65	1183.97	1183.97	-0.25
Transp	1184.65	1183.97	1183.97	-0.25
Comp	1184.65	1183.97	1183.97	-0.25
Indus	1184.65	1183.97	1183.97	-0.25

AMEX Stock Index				
Index	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Comp	1184.65	1183.97	1183.97	-0.25
Indus	1184.65	1183.97	1183.97	-0.25
Transp	1184.65	1183.97	1183.97	-0.25
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NASDAQ National Market Prices

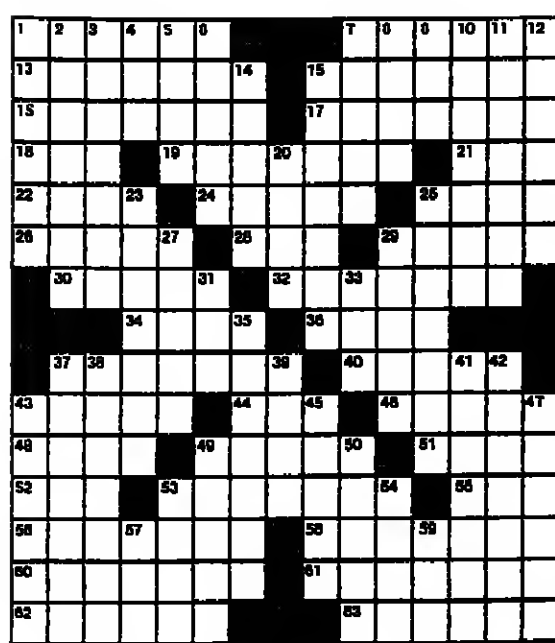
(Continued from Page 1)

the American Automobile Association's National Highway Traffic Safety Council.

The 400,000 workers taken into service last year have a median age of 40 and 4 percent are over 50, says the economic research firm of Manassas, Virginia. In the past decade, the average age of the population of

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25 Taboo
26 Closes
28 Visi
29 Chocolate tree
30 Rugby plays
32 Takes 40 winks
34 Brother of
 Apollo
36 Josip Broz
37 Take away
40 Cites in
 Mexico and
 Spain
43 Urticaria
44 Boulder
45 Omits
48 Latin poet
49 Twisted
51 Above
52 Halfway

Sound of a

- 55 Freeway: Abbv.
56 Type of barometer
58 Abu Dhabi is one
60 Authentic
61 Turned
62 Despide and nitrite
63 Table linen
- DOWN**
- 1 Black suit
2 "West Side Story" song
3 Chorus in Chelsea
4 West role
5 Country bordering the Mekong
6 Dialect
7 Adventure tale
8 Dicer's "snal eyes"
9 Horace's "Poetica"
10 Rectie routin
11 Certain pigments

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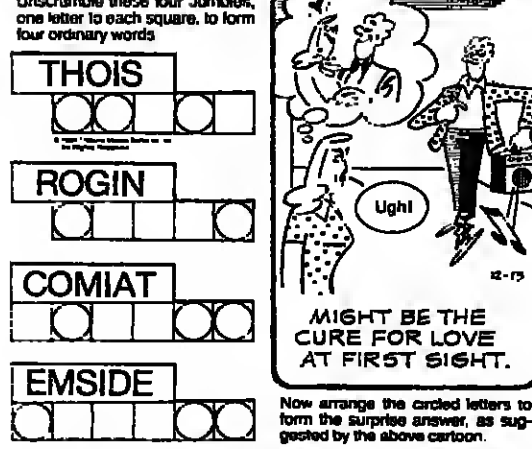
DENNIS THE MENACE



"OPERATOR, COULD YA PLEASE GIVE ME THE NUMBER
I NEED TO REACH OUT AN' TOUCH SANTA?"

JUMBLE

Unusable these four lumber



Answer:

WEATHER

[illegible]

Damascus	17	55	-5	23	Ir
Jerusalem	14	55	0	22	Ir
Tel Aviv	17	63	4	30	Ir

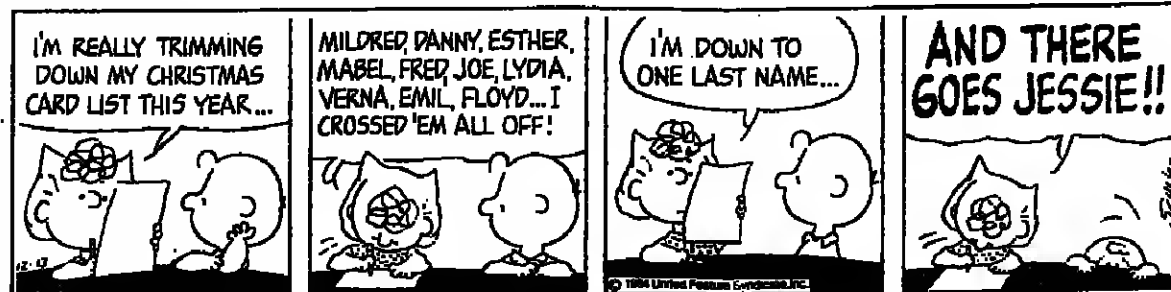
OCEANIA						San Francisco	15	59	5	46	fr
Auckland	51	70	17	63	cl	Seattle	6	43	3	38	sh
Sydney	20	84	15	64	lr	Toronto	5	41	-3	26	uc
						Washington	15	59	9	48	fr

cl-cloudy; lr-low; lr-fair; lr-mail; o-overcast; pc-partly cloudy; r-rain; sh-showers; sn-snow; sl-stormy.

THURSDAY FORECAST — CHANNEL: Moderate. **FRANKFURT:** Overcast. Temp. 0-1 (43-34). **LONDON:** Overcast. Temp. 5-3 (46-30). **MADRID:** Thunderstorms. Temp. 0-9 (45-34). **NEW YORK:** Partly cloudy. Temp. 7-12 (39). **PARIS:** Foggy. Temp. 3-0 (33-32). **ROME:** Fair. Temp. 14-15 (57-59). **TORONTO:** Partly cloudy. Temp. 14-16 (57-61). **WASHINGTON:** Partly cloudy. Temp. 14-16 (57-61).

12-13-301 TEL AVIV: Overcast, Temp. 10-21 (61-69); ZURICH: Foggy; Rain
Temp 11-14-301 BANGKOK: Foggy; Temp 27-30 (80-88); NONG KONG: Rain
Temp 22-18 (72-64); MANILA: Rain; Temp. 23-23 (86-73) SEOUL: Rain
Temp 10-15 (50-59); SINGAPORE: Thunderstorms; Temp. 22-14 (72-57)
TOKYO: Rain; Temp 13-11 (64-52)

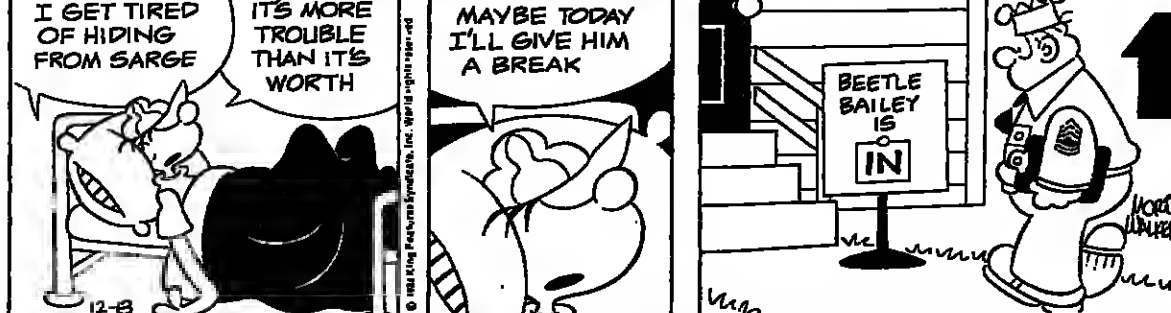
PEANUTS



BLONDIE



BEETLE BAILEY



ANDY CAPP



WIZARD of ID



REX MORGAN



GARFIELD



Canadian Stock Markets

Prices in Canadian cents unless marked

Toronto				High Low Close Chg/pt			
244 Ashl Price	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2
5375 Amdc B	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
355 Amdc Ind A	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
10000 Amdc Ind B	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
100000 Amdc Ind C	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
200 Amdc Ind D	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
200 Amdc Ind E	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
1 Amdc Ind F	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
200 Amdc Ind G	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
200 Amdc Ind H	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
200 Amdc Ind I	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
200 Amdc Ind J	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
200 Amdc Ind K	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
200 Amdc Ind L	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
200 Amdc Ind M	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
200 Amdc Ind N	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
200 Amdc Ind O	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
200 Amdc Ind P	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
200 Amdc Ind Q	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
200 Amdc Ind R	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
200 Amdc Ind S	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
200 Amdc Ind T	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
200 Amdc Ind U	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
200 Amdc Ind V	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
200 Amdc Ind W	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
200 Amdc Ind X	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
200 Amdc Ind Y	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
200 Amdc Ind Z	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
200 Amdc Ind AA	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
200 Amdc Ind AB	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
200 Amdc Ind AC	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
200 Amdc Ind AD	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
200 Amdc Ind AE	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
200 Amdc Ind AF	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
200 Amdc Ind AG	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
200 Amdc Ind AH	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
200 Amdc Ind AI	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
200 Amdc Ind AJ	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
200 Amdc Ind AK	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
200 Amdc Ind AL	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
200 Amdc Ind AM	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
200 Amdc Ind AN	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
200 Amdc Ind AO	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
200 Amdc Ind AP	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
200 Amdc Ind AQ	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
200 Amdc Ind AR	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
200 Amdc Ind AS	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
200 Amdc Ind AT	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
200 Amdc Ind AU	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
200 Amdc Ind AV	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
200 Amdc Ind AW	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
200 Amdc Ind AX	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
200 Amdc Ind AY	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
200 Amdc Ind AZ	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
200 Amdc Ind BA	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
200 Amdc Ind BB	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
200 Amdc Ind BC	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
200 Amdc Ind BD	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
200 Amdc Ind BE	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
200 Amdc Ind BF	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
200 Amdc Ind BG	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
200 Amdc Ind BH	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
200 Amdc Ind BI	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
200 Amdc Ind BJ	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
200 Amdc Ind BK	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
200 Amdc Ind BL	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
200 Amdc Ind BM	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
200 Amdc Ind BN	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
200 Amdc Ind BO	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
200 Amdc Ind BP	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
200 Amdc Ind BQ	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
200 Amdc Ind BR	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
200 Amdc Ind BS	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
200 Amdc Ind BT	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
200 Amdc Ind BU	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
200 Amdc Ind BV	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
200 Amdc Ind BW	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
200 Amdc Ind BX	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
200 Amdc Ind BY	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
200 Amdc Ind BZ	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
200 Amdc Ind CA	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
200 Amdc Ind CB	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
200 Amdc Ind CC	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
200 Amdc Ind CD	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
200 Amdc Ind CE	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
200 Amdc Ind CF	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
200 Amdc Ind CG	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
200 Amdc Ind CH	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
200 Amdc Ind CI	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
200 Amdc Ind CJ	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
200 Amdc Ind CK	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
200 Amdc Ind CL	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
200 Amdc Ind CM	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
200 Amdc Ind CN	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
200 Amdc Ind CO	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
200 Amdc Ind CP	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
200 Amdc Ind CQ	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
200 Amdc Ind CR	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
200 Amdc Ind CS	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
200 Amdc Ind CT	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
200 Amdc Ind CU	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
200 Amdc Ind CV	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
200 Amdc Ind CW	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
200 Amdc Ind CX	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
200 Amdc Ind CY	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
200 Amdc Ind CZ	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
200 Amdc Ind DA	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
200 Amdc Ind DB	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
200 Amdc Ind DC	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
200 Amdc Ind DD	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
200 Amdc Ind DE	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
200 Amdc Ind DF	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
200 Amdc Ind DG	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
200 Amdc Ind DH	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
200 Amdc Ind DI	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
200 Amdc Ind DJ	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
200 Amdc Ind DK	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
200 Amdc Ind DL	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
200 Amdc Ind DM	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
200 Amdc Ind DN	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
200 Amdc Ind DO	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
200 Amdc Ind DP	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
200 Amdc Ind DQ	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
200 Amdc Ind DR	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
200 Amdc Ind DS	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
200 Amdc Ind DT	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
200 Amdc Ind DU	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
200 Amdc Ind DV	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
200 Amdc Ind DW	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
200 Amdc Ind DX	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
200 Amdc Ind DY	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
200 Amdc Ind DZ	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
200 Amdc Ind EA	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
200 Amdc Ind EB	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
200 Amdc Ind EC	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
200 Amdc Ind ED	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
200 Amdc Ind EE	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
200 Amdc Ind EF	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
200 Amdc Ind EG	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
200 Amdc Ind EH	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
200 Amdc Ind EI	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
200 Amdc Ind EJ	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	

Amsterdam	Bayer.Hypo.	J19	31
Class Prev.	Bayer.Ver.Bank	326	325.5
	BLANZ	377	37

ABN	344	241.50	Commerzbank	168.50	167.75
ACF Holding	187.50	186	ContiGummi	113.80	111
Aegan	140.50	139	Daimler-Benz	578	578.75

KZED		26.76	26.75	Deutsche	377.20	20.00
KZEDV		176.17	176.17	Deutsche Bank	187.10	187.10
AAE V		194.98	195.00	Dresdner Bank	144.50	144.50
Amrobank		62.50	62.50	St. Barbara	220	220
Bank of Montreal		62.50	62.50	Bd-schulthei	220	220
Buerthman T		68.50	67.75	GHH	220	220
Canadia Bank		78.50	78.50	Hochtitel	274.50	274.50
Elaviser		115.50	114.20	Hochtitel	108.00	108.00
First National		78.50	78.50	Hochtitel	108.00	108.00
Gill Bracades		143.50	142.80	Hochtitel	108.00	108.00
Guaranty		41.70	41.70	Hochtitel	108.00	108.00
Hogans		41.70	41.70	Hochtitel	108.00	108.00
Imperial		41.70	41.70	Hochtitel	108.00	108.00
Interbank		262.50	262.50	Hochtitel	108.00	108.00
North Western		262.50	262.50	Hochtitel	108.00	108.00
Oce World		262.50	262.50	Hochtitel	108.00	108.00
Rockland		262.50	262.50	Hochtitel	108.00	108.00
Phillips		53.10	53.10	Hochtitel	108.00	108.00
Robeco		135.50	135.50	Hochtitel	108.00	108.00
Redmond		135.50	135.50	Hochtitel	108.00	108.00
Salinas		67.50	67.50	Hochtitel	108.00	108.00
Scotiabank		67.50	67.50	Hochtitel	108.00	108.00
Union		301.40	301.40	Hochtitel	108.00	108.00
Van der		178.50	178.50	Hochtitel	108.00	108.00
West Bank		135.50	135.50	Hochtitel	108.00	108.00
Wau		178.50	178.50	Hochtitel	108.00	108.00
Amst-Ch Index: 178.45				Hochtitel	108.00	108.00
Previous: 178.45				Hochtitel	108.00	108.00
Bruasels				Hochtitel	108.00	108.00
Arbed		1,410	1,400	Hochtitel	108.00	108.00
Bakert		4,300	4,300	Hochtitel	108.00	108.00
CB		2,125	2,125	Hochtitel	108.00	108.00
CB-Inn-BM		3,135	3,135	Hochtitel	108.00	108.00
Gevel		2,500	2,500	Hochtitel	108.00	108.00
Basf		3,500	3,500	Hochtitel	108.00	108.00
Kredietbank		2,500	2,500	Hochtitel	108.00	108.00
Scotiabank		2,500	2,500	Hochtitel	108.00	108.00
Scotiabank		2,500	2,500	Hochtitel	108.00	108.00
Solvay		1,410	1,410	Hochtitel	108.00	108.00
Tracton Elec		3,500	3,500	Hochtitel	108.00	108.00
Wau		1,410	1,410	Hochtitel	108.00	108.00
Source: 343.94				Hochtitel	108.00	108.00
Previous: 343.94				Hochtitel	108.00	108.00
Frankfurt				Hochtitel	108.00	108.00
AEG		1,410	1,410	Hochtitel	108.00	108.00
Alfitec-Vers		1,410	1,410	Hochtitel	108.00	108.00
BASF		1,410	1,410	Hochtitel	108.00	108.00
Bayer		1,410	1,410	Hochtitel	108.00	108.00

Other Markets · Dec. 12

Closing Prices in local currencies

[illegible]

Hachette	1,485	1,480	Santos	578	578
Imetol	77.20	78.50	Stieloh	167	167
Laforce-Cop	342.80	345.00	Southland	20	20

LeGrand	1,882	1,885	Woodside	183	H
L'Oréal	2,390	2,311	Wormold	297	Z
Mafra	1,748	1,748			
Michell	245	245			

all Outlines Index: 221 22

[illegible]

2. **Amended By: National Association**

... who has
been placed with a girl

...bounced 12 points in lead
 New York ... 1st 1st upset
 Philadelphia ... 1st night
 Boston ... 1st Denver 12:

SPORTS

Dickerson's NFL Rushing Mark: When, Not Whether

By Diane K. Shah

New York Times Service

ANAHEIM, California — The vigil had been going on all last week at the Los Angeles Ram practice field. Reporters were everywhere, as if by letting him out of their sights for one second Eric Dickerson might slip on his goggles, steal away and break the record behind everyone's backs.

The record, the one O.J. Simpson set in 1973 for rushing yardage in a National Football League season, now seemed certain to be broken by Dickerson, who had played much of this year as if he could gain whatever yardage he felt like gaining. Through his first 14 games, that had amounted to 1,792 yards, 211 short of Simpson's 2,003.

It seemed only a matter of time when he would break the record, not if.

"It's bothering me, all this attention, making me worry too much," Dickerson said at 8:30 one morning, his sleepy voice on the line in half a dozen reporters scattered across the country.

"It's great to have a good year, but people are bothering me too much."

Bothered or not, he rushed for 215 yards on 27 carries Sunday in the Rams' 27-16 victory over Houston in a game that was the first of the season in which he had more than 100 yards.

Dickerson, 24, is in his second NFL season. Last year he rushed for a rookie-record 1,808 yards, the sixth highest total in league history — and is apologetic about it. "I was mentally tired last season," he said. "We had a lot of long trips and I got tired of flying, tired of being on the road."

The 6-foot-3 (190-meter) running back must have fortified his blood in the offseason. Working out of a single-back formation, and with no passing offense to speak of, Dickerson has performed like a robot.

"Some days I do feel invincible," he says. "Some days the other team may even get into the backfield, I still feel they can't get me. It's almost like it's me against them by itself."

Recalls Norwood Vana, a rookie on special teams: "One game, Eric took a late hit from a defensive back. The guy said to Eric, 'I'm going to make it hard on you.' The next play Eric rushes for 40-something yards. He

says to the defensive back, 'It's going to be a long day for you, too, buddy.'"

Dickerson has given a lot of defenses long days this season. Twelve times he has rushed for more than 100 yards. But by his reckoning, a 100-yard game isn't necessarily worth bragging about. Speaking of his 149 against New Orleans on Dec. 2, Dickerson said, "It was a bad game for me. I made a lot of bad reads."

Although telecaster Simpson says, "When I first saw him last year, I said on the air that he'd be the one to break the record," and although even Jim Brown concedes that Dickerson is "a great runner," it must be said that Dickerson's situation with the Rams has allowed him to exploit all his talents.

"People say I'm making Marcus Allen look bad," Dickerson says of his rival, who plays just up the freeway. "But the Raiders don't run the ball as much as we do, so he can't get the yardage."

Actually, Allen is quietly having an outstanding year himself, leading the American Conference in yards rushing with 1,130, and in total yards from scrimmage with 1,874. Allen also blocks, which means he hits the defender head on.

Never blocking, always running, Dickerson usually can avoid the solid hit. Nevertheless, he privately keeps an eye on the more glamorous Allen, and has been known to say to a reporter after an especially fine performance, "What's Marcus think now?"

But Dickerson leaves little doubt that there is room in his life for Allen or any other running back. Before the season began, he talked about two teammates, Barry Redden and Dwayne Crumfield, both now reduced to stand-ins.

"My mother always told me, 'Look after No. 1 because no one will look after you but yourself,'" Dickerson said. "I mean, that's my motto. It's obvious only one person can play most of the time, and I want that one person to be me."

So does Coach John Robinson, who arrived in Anaheim only months before Dickerson did. "I was looking for a man who wanted to dominate," Robinson says. "Running backs are such physical specimens.

They have to have some of the talents of everybody on the field, and, outside of linebackers, nobody gets hit as much. Eric doesn't seem to take as much of a beating as other runners. His attitude is, 'Give me the ball.'"

The Rams had just completed a disastrous 6-10 season when the owner, Georgia Frontiere, called a news conference on Feb. 14, 1983. "I want to give you all a Valentine's Day present," she said sweetly, and announced the hiring of Robinson, the former University of Southern California coach.

Robinson knew right away that he wanted a shot at Dickerson; he had tried to recruit him out of high school in Sealy, Texas (pop. 4,418).

Dickerson remembers Robinson as one of a mystery man. "My junior year, someone from the University of Oklahoma said, 'We're interested in recruiting you.' I didn't know what he was talking about."

He caught on fast. "After a while, it was sickening," he says. "Recruiters would bang on my door at 2 in the morning and say let's go for a ride. I mean, what are you going to talk about at 2 in the morning?" Because his mother had asked him to stay close to home, Dickerson chose Southern Methodist University in Dallas.

Four years later, Robinson had a second chance. He sat down and looked at a film of Dickerson. There wasn't as much of it as Dickerson would have liked. He is still rattled that at SMU he had to share backfield duties with Craig James. "I think I may have done 2,000 yards my senior year if I'd had the chance," he says.

What Robinson saw in the film was not Dickerson's size and speed, "but his feet and his courage. People say he's beautiful to watch, he's smooth, he's pretty," Robinson says. "But the first adjective should be 'tough.' He's really tough."

According to Dickerson, Robinson phoned him several times to see if he was interested in playing for the Rams. "The night before the draft, they called and told

me to get on a plane the next morning because they were going to take me," Dickerson says. "I couldn't sleep I was so excited. I heard on the car radio on the way to the airport I had been picked. The first thing John said to me was, 'Now, you're going to work.'"

He worked. Last year Dickerson scored 18 touchdowns and was the primary reason the Rams vaulted to a 9-7 record and a role in the playoffs. Now they are 10-5 with another playoff berth on the line.

The question is — even with his flat jacket, heavy-duty shoulder pads, face mask with an extra bar, elbow pads and goggles — how long can Dickerson take the beating? After Vince Ferragamo, the regular quarterback, was injured, the inexperienced Jeff Kemp took over. The Rams have been winning, but Kemp has not produced outstanding numbers.

"Obviously, I wish I had a more balanced offense," Robinson says. "But Eric shows no signs of being tired and I see no reason not to run him."

Says Dickerson: "I don't feel I'm being used too much. I never feel I'm so exhausted on the field that I can hardly go on."

On the contrary, he said he got so worked up he could hardly sleep. "I had a dream the other night, I had 2,001 yards," he said last week. "I only needed three more. It's ridiculous. I just can't escape this."

Another thing he can't seem to escape is the quibbling that he broke Simpson's record in 15 games, while Simpson set his mark in a 14-game season. "They shouldn't put an asterisk by it," Simpson says. "Football people know, and that's all that matters. I won't have lost anything. I still have my own legacy — that I was the first over 2,000 yards."

In fact, the NFL has decided not to put an asterisk next to a Dickerson record, just as it did not put one after Simpson's name when he broke the mark Jim Brown had set in 12 games.

"Maybe sometime I'll do it in 14 games, too," Dickerson says. "I wonder what happens when someone goes for 3,000 yards."

Diane K. Shah is a columnist for The Los Angeles Herald Examiner.



The Top Rushing Totals in the N.F.L.

Player	Team	Yds.	Att.	TD
Eric Dickerson	Rams	1,808	353	2,007
O.J. Simpson	Bills	1,776	342	2,003
Jim Brown	Browns	1,769	320	1,883
Walter Payton	Bears	1,774	339	1,852
Simpson, Bills		1,775	328	1,817
Dickerson, Rams		1,808	353	1,808
Campbell, Oilers		1,799	368	1,697
George Rogers, Saints		1,881	378	1,874
Tony Dorsett, Cowboys		1,881	342	1,648

Eric Dickerson Game by Game

Opp.	Att.	Yds.	TD
Dallas	21	138	1
Cleveland	27	102	0
Pittsburgh	23	49	0
Cincinnati	22	89	1
St. Louis	22	120	0
Atlanta	19	107	2
New Orleans	20	17	0
Atlanta	24	145	1
San Francisco	13	38	0
St. Louis	21	208	0
Chicago	28	149	2
Green Bay	25	132	0
Tampa Bay	26	191	3
New Orleans	33	149	1
Houston	27	215	2
Totals	353	2,007	13

"When I first saw him last year, I said he'd be the one to break the record. . . . They shouldn't put an asterisk by it. Football people know, and that's all that matters."

Devils Shake Islander-Ice Jinx With 7-5 Triumph

The Associated Press

UNIONDALE, New York — They couldn't do it as the Kansas City Scouts or as the Colorado Rockies. Finally, in their third year of existence as the New Jersey Devils, they have beaten the New York Islanders at Nassau Coliseum.

Led by Mel Bridgman's two goals, New Jersey used timely scoring and the shaky goaltending of

NHL FOCUS

Billy Smith to post a 7-5 upset here Tuesday night.

The franchise began in 1974; since then, the Scouts-Rockies-Devils have been 0-24-2 on Islander ice (and overall they were 4-2-6 against the Islanders). The victory also ended a four-game winless streak and brought New Jersey to within four points of the fourth-place New York Rangers in the Patrick Division.

Elsewhere it was Winnipeg 5, Philadelphia 4 on Paul MacLean's second goal of the game at 3:58 of overtime; Vancouver 4, Quebec 3, and St. Louis 3, Washington 3.

"As much as you think you can win every game," said Bridgman, a center and the team captain, "you're not sure in this building against such a great team. The only

way to do it is to check and wait for the breaks and outwork them."

"We've started to build character together as a team," he said. "When we make a mistake, we don't get down. We don't get upset when they score — we just go out to get the next goal."

New Jersey led by 3-1 after the first period on goals by Jan Ludvig, Doug Sullivan and rookie Kirk Muller.

After the Islanders tied it in the second period, Bridgman poked in a rebound left by Smith to make it 4-3 and Rich Preston's 50-foot slapshot nine seconds into the final session bounced off the goalie's glove and into the net. The Islanders couldn't catch up.

"We were very sporadic," said New York's Butch Goring, who scored his first two goals of the season. "We've been making defensive lapses in our own end."

A star for the Islanders for many seasons, stopped 25 shots and was especially tough each time the Islanders came close.

Said Smith: "It was one of those nights where you make a couple of mistakes and bang, you're in the hole. Our division is too tight to lose games in our own building like this."



New Jersey's Joe Cirella (12) and New York's Greg Gilbert (12) before going after Thomas Jonsson and the puck Tuesday night. The Devils won for the first time at Nassau Coliseum.

King Tallies 34 as Knicks Upset 76ers

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — The plan was simple. Bernard King was back. Give him the ball and get out of the way. And the plan worked. King, the National Basketball Association's leading scorer who had missed seven games with a groin injury, poured in 34 points in leading New York to a 110-106 upset of Philadelphia here Tuesday night.

Elsewhere it was Denver 123, Portland 122; the Los Angeles Clippers 116, Golden State 104; Detroit 108, Chicago 101; Milwaukee 120, Cleveland 106; Utah 85,

NBA FOCUS

Washington 82; Boston 130, New Jersey 121; Kansas City 121, San Antonio 120; Phoenix 120, Houston 112.

"I think it was an electrifying

Lynn Signs 5-Year Pact With Orioles

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BALTIMORE — Free agent outfielder Fred Lynn signed a five-year, \$6.8-million contract with the Baltimore Orioles late Tuesday. The contract has a no-trade clause.

Lynn has played the last four years for the California Angels, last season batting .271 with 23 home runs and 79 runs batted in. Prior to 1984, he had a career batting average of .298, and 172 homers and 533 RBIs lifetime.

Drafted by Boston out of the University of Southern California in 1975, Lynn became the only player ever to win most valuable player and rookie of the year honors in the same year. Also noted for his fielding, he has won four Gold Glove awards.

Lynn, 32, played six years with the Red Sox before moving to California; he has been an American League All-Star every year except 1984. His best season was 1979, when he established career highs for average (.333), home runs (39) and RBIs (122). (UPI, AP)

Transition

National Football Association

KANSAS CITY — Traded Billy Knight, forward, to the San Antonio Spurs for Mark McManama, forward.

PHOENIX — Released Michael Young, forward.

FOOTBALL

KANSAS CITY — Placed Albert Lewis, cornerback, on injured reserve list; signed Vonn Jones and Dale Lane, defensive backs.

UNITED STATES FOOTBALL LEAGUE

MEMPHIS — Signed John Carter, linebacker, to a two-year contract.

NEW JERSEY — Named Larry Berry offensive line coach; signed Mel Jenkins and Sheldon Lashette, running backs; Alvin Alton, defensive back; and Ralph Rogers, wide receiver; signed defensive end Thomas Askey, running back/puntler; Joe Henry, punter; and Steven Jackson, center/punter.

EUROPEAN SOCCER

USFA CUP

Third Round (Second Leg)

Zelaznikowski, Silesia 2, Uniw. Katowice 0; Zwickauer, Saxony 2, VfL Bochum 1; Uniw. Katowice 2, Zwickauer 1; Zwickauer 2, Uniw. Katowice 1.

Fourth Round (First Leg)

Tottenham 2, Tottenham Hotspur 1; Tottenham 2, Tottenham Hotspur 1; Tottenham 2, Tottenham Hotspur 1.

Fourth Round (Second Leg)

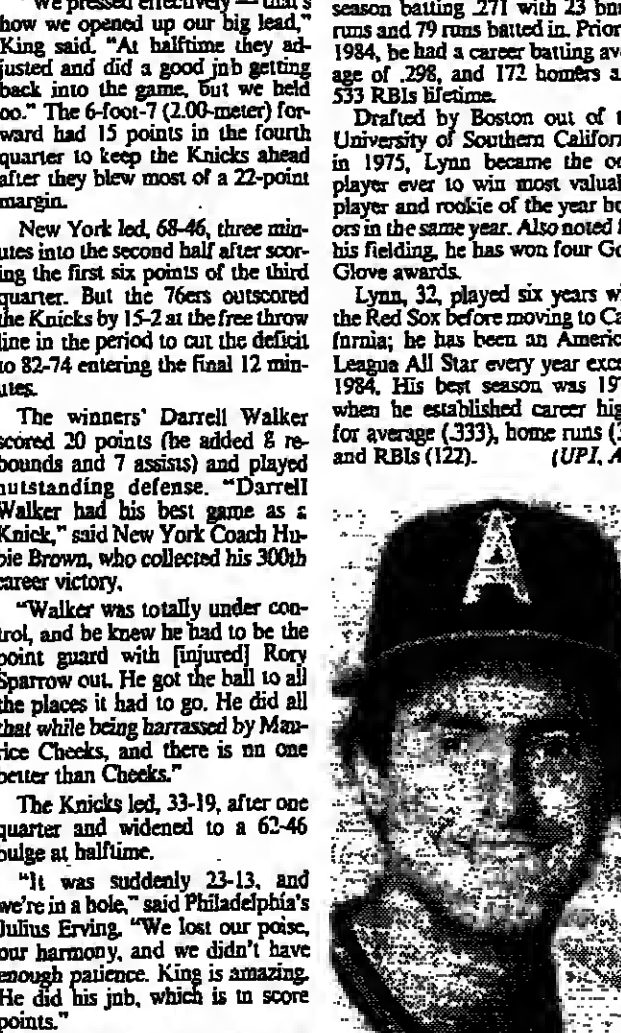
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Fourth Round (Third Leg)

Tottenham 2, Tottenham Hotspur 1; Tottenham 2, Tottenham Hotspur 1; Tottenham 2, Tottenham Hotspur 1.



Sidney Moncrief, thwarted by Cleveland's Roy Hinson; with respective totals of 30 and 27 points, they were the high scorers in Tuesday's contest, won by Milwaukee, 120-106.



Fred Lynn

SCOREBOARD

Football

NFL Team and Individual Leaders

AMERICAN CONFERENCE

Team Leaders

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Basketball

NBA Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE

Atlantic Division

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